

FORM PTO-1390
(REV. 9-2001)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER

**TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES
DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US)
CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371**

DN1999165USA

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see 37 CFR 1.5)

10/031756

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.

INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE

PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED

PCT/US99/20272

September 3, 1999

TITLE OF INVENTION
FARM IMPLEMENT TIRE

APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US

Mark Leonard Bonko

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1. ☒ This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2. ☐ This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3. ☐ This is an express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)). The submission must include items (5), (6), (9) and (21) indicated below.
4. ☒ The US has been elected by the expiration of 19 months from the priority date (Article 31).
5. ☒ A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))
 - a. ☐ is attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☐ has been communicated by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☒ is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).
6. ☐ An English language translation of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).
 - a. ☐ is attached hereto.
 - b. ☐ has been previously submitted under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
7. ☒ Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3))
 - a. ☐ are attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☐ have been communicated by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
 - d. ☒ have not been made and will not be made.
8. ☐ An English language translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(3)).
9. ☒ An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).
10. ☐ An English language translation of the annexes of the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).

Items 11 to 20 below concern document(s) or information included:

11. ☒ An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
12. ☐ An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
13. ☐ A **FIRST** preliminary amendment.
14. ☐ A **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** preliminary amendment.
15. ☐ A substitute specification.
16. ☐ A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
17. ☐ A computer-readable form of the sequence listing in accordance with PCT Rule 13ter.2 and 35 U.S.C. 1.821 - 1.825.
18. ☐ A second copy of the published international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
19. ☐ A second copy of the English language translation of the international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
20. ☒ Other items or information:

International Search Report
International Preliminary Examination Report

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (if known, see 37 CFR 1.5)

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.

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DN1999165USA

21. ☒ The following fees are submitted:**BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492 (a) (1) - (5)):**

Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482)
nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO
and International Search Report not prepared by the EPO or JPO. **\$1040.00**

International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to
USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO **\$890.00**

International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO
but international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO **\$740.00**

International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO
but all claims did not satisfy provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) **\$710.00**

International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO
and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) **\$100.00**

ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =**CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY**

\$ 890.00

Surcharge of **\$130.00** for furnishing the oath or declaration later than ☐ 20 ☐ 30
months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).

\$

CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE	\$
Total claims	4 - 20 =	0	x \$18.00	\$
Independent claims	1 - 3 =	0	x \$84.00	\$
MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM(S) (if applicable)			+ \$280.00	\$
TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =				\$
<input type="checkbox"/> Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27. The fees indicated above are reduced by 1/2.				\$
SUBTOTAL =				\$
Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).				\$
TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =				\$
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property +				\$
TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =				\$ 890.00
				Amount to be refunded: \$
				charged: \$

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TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =

\$

☐ Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27. The fees indicated above are reduced by 1/2.

\$

SUBTOTAL =

\$

Processing fee of **\$130.00** for furnishing the English translation later than ☐ 20 ☐ 30
months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).

\$

TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =

\$

Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be
accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). **\$40.00** per property +

\$

TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =

\$ 890.00

Amount to be
refunded:

\$

charged:

\$

- a. ☐ A check in the amount of \$ _____ to cover the above fees is enclosed.
- b. ☒ Please charge my Deposit Account No. 07-1725 in the amount of \$ 890.00 to cover the above fees.
A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.
- c. ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any
overpayment to Deposit Account No. 07-1725. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.
- d. ☐ Fees are to be charged to a credit card. **WARNING:** Information on this form may become public. **Credit card
information should not be included on this form.** Provide credit card information and authorization on PTO-2038.

NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR
1.137 (a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.

SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:

SIGNATURE

David L King

NAME

33,925

REGISTRATION NUMBER

cc: J E Grillo

FARM IMPLEMENT TIRE**Technical Field**

- 5 This invention relates to a pneumatic agricultural tire. More particularly to a farm implement tire.

Background Invention

Farm implement tires are commonly found on equipment used in planting seeds or spraying fertilizer and such.

- 10 These pieces of equipment are often pulled behind a tractor.

In the case of seeding equipment, the numerous rows of a field are each fed seeds at fixed intervals at spaced locations aligned with a crop row. Each location has a complete mechanism to feed a seed at the fixed intervals as the tractor moves. These mechanisms, although fairly durable, are prone to jamming due to vibrational inputs from the tires.

- 15 Accordingly, most of the equipment uses pneumatic tires under inflation. The inflated tires act as a spring dampening system.

The use of solid or rigid tires has been avoided because the equipment would require a more complex suspension.

- 20 The main problem encountered in the use of pneumatic tires has been flats caused by stubble damage. These problems are increased when no-till farming is used to prevent soil erosion. The no-till fields can have a large number of stalks that are protruding out of the ground, the stalks often are cut at a biased angle creating sharp edges that cut tires.

The most relevant prior art document is British Patent GBA-1588644, which discloses a tire having the features enumerated in the preamble of claims 1.

- 25 The present invention described below provides a stubble damage resistant pneumatic tire having a unique cross-sectional profile wherein the sidewall is protected by the tread and a shoulder buttress.

Summary of the Invention

- 30 A pneumatic agricultural tire (10) has a radially outer tread (12) having a pair of lateral edges (14,16) the distance between the lateral edges defined the tread width (T_w). Extending radially inwardly from the tread are a pair of sidewalls 17, the outer surfaces of the sidewall 17,18 defines the tires section width (S_w). The tire (10) when normally inflated and mounted on a rim (20) is characterized in that the tread width (T_w) is greater than or equal to the tires maximum section width (S_w).

- 35 **Definitions**

"Aspect Ratio" means the ratio of its section height to its section width.

1a

"Axial" and "axially" means the lines or directions that are parallel to the axis of rotation of the tire.

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"Bead" or "Bead Core" means generally that part of the tire comprising an annular tensile member, the radially inner beads are associated with holding the tire to the rim being wrapped by ply cords and shaped, with or without other reinforcement elements such as flippers, chippers, apexes or fillers, toe guards and chafers, the bead or beads under the tread being encapsulated in tread rubber can be with or without other cord reinforced fabric elements.

"Belt Structure" or "Reinforcing Belts" means at least two annular layers or plies of parallel cords, woven or unwoven, underlying the tread, unanchored to the bead, and having both left and right cord angles in the range from 17° to 27° with respect to the equatorial plane of the tire.

"Bias Ply Tire" means that the reinforcing cords in the carcass ply extend diagonally across the tire from bead-to-bead at about a 25-65° angle with respect to the equatorial plane of the tire, the ply cords running at opposite angles in alternate layers.

"Carcass" means a laminate of tire ply material and other tire components cut to length suitable for splicing, or already spliced, into a cylindrical or toroidal shape. Additional components may be added to the carcass prior to its being vulcanized to create the molded tire.

"Circumferential" means lines or directions extending along the perimeter of the surface of the annular tread perpendicular to the axial direction.

"Design Rim" means a rim having a specified configuration and width. For the purposes of this specification, the design rim and design rim width are as specified by the industry standards in effect in the location in which the tire is made. For example, in the United States, the design rims are as specified by the Tire and Rim Association. In Europe, the rims are as specified in the European Tyre and Rim Technical Organization--Standards Manual and the term design rim means the same as the standard measurement rims. In Japan, the standard organization is The Japan Automobile Tire Manufacturer's Association.

"Design Rim Width" is the specific commercially available rim width assigned to each tire size and typically is between 75 % and 90 % of the specific tire's section width.

"Equatorial Plane (EP)" means the plane perpendicular to the tire's axis of rotation and passing through the center of its tread.

"Footprint" means the contact patch or area of contact of the tire tread with a flat surface at zero speed and under normal load and pressure.

"Inner" means toward the inside of the tire and "outer" means toward its exterior.

"Lateral Edge" means the axially outermost edge of the tread as defined by a plane parallel to the equatorial plane and intersecting the outer ends of the axially outermost traction lugs at the radial height of the inner tread surface.

"Leading" refers to a portion or part of the tread that contacts the ground first, with respect to a series of such parts or portions, during rotation of the tire in the direction of travel.

"Net-to-gross Ratio" means the ratio of the surface area of the normally loaded and normally inflated tire tread rubber that makes contact with a hard flat surface, divided by the total area of the tread, including noncontacting portions such as grooves as measured around the entire circumference of the tire.

"Normal Inflation Pressure" means the specific design inflation pressure and load assigned by the appropriate standards organization for the service condition for the tire.

"Normal Load" means the specific design inflation pressure and load assigned by the appropriate standards organization for the service condition for the tire.

"Radial" and "radially" mean directions radially toward or away from the axis of rotation of the tire.

"Radial Ply Tire" means a belted or circumferentially-restricted pneumatic tire in which the ply cords which extend from bead to bead are laid at cord angles between 65° and 90° with respect to the equatorial plane of the tire.

"Section Height" (S_H) means the radial distance from the nominal rim diameter to the outer diameter of the tire at its equatorial plane.

"Section Width" (S_W) means the maximum linear distance parallel to the axis of the tire and between the exterior of its sidewalls when and after it has been inflated at normal pressure for 24 hours, but unloaded, excluding elevations of the sidewalls due to labeling, decoration or protective bands, or in this particular tire any portion of the tread.

"Tire Design Load" is the base or reference load assigned to a tire at a specific inflation pressure and service condition; other load-pressure relationships applicable to the tire are based upon that base or reference.

"Trailing" refers to a portion or part of the tread that contacts the ground last, with respect to a series of such parts or portions during rotation of the tire in the direction of travel.

"Tread Arc Width" (T_{AW}) means the width of an arc having its center located on the plane (EP) and which substantially coincides with the radially outermost surfaces of the various traction elements (lugs, blocks, buttons, ribs, etc.) across the lateral or axial width of

the tread portions of a tire when the tire is mounted upon its designated rim and inflated to its specified inflation pressure but not subject to any load.

"Tread Width" means the arc length of the tread surface in the axial direction, that is, in a plane parallel to the axis of rotation of the tire.

"Unit Tread Pressure" means the radial load borne per unit area (square centimeter or square inch) of the tread surface when that area is in the footprint of the normally inflated and normally loaded tire.

Detailed Description of the Invention

The following is a brief description of the drawings in which like parts bear like reference numerals and in which:

FIGURE 1 is a perspective view of the tire (10);

FIGURE 2 is a fragmentary view of the tire (10) shown in a perspective;

FIGURE 3 is a cross-sectional view of the tire (10) in an uninflated as mold condition;

FIGURE 4 is a cross-sectional view of the tire (10) in an inflated condition shown mounted on a rim (30).

As can be seen in FIGURES 1 through 3, the tire (20) has a unique molded shape.

With references to FIGURE 3, the tire (10) as shown in a cross-sectional view has a tread (12), the tread (12) has a plurality of circumferentially extending grooves (11). At the lateral extremes of the tread (12) are a pair of lateral tread edges (14, 16). The distance between the lateral tread edges defines the tread width (T_w).

At each lateral edges (14, 16) of the tread (12) is a radially inwardly extending tread buttress (15). Each of the tread buttress (15) has an annular groove (13) located about midway along an exterior surface of the buttress (15). The buttress (15) further exhibits a radial inner concavity or annular groove (19) defined by a single radius of curvature R_1 , the groove (19) extending from the exterior surface of the buttress (15) to a first or second sidewall (17, 18) of the tire (10). For purposes of this invention the tread buttress, including the groove (19), are considered part of the radially outer tread (12) and not part of the sidewalls (17, 18).

Radially inward of the tread (12) is a cord-reinforced carcass (20). The carcass (20) preferably has a plurality of carcass plies (21, 22, 23, 24) reinforced by cords (25). The cords (25) of the radially inner first ply (21) are oriented preferably on a bias angle with the cords of the second ply (22) radially outward of the first ply (21) being oriented substantially equally but oppositely relative to the cords (25) of the first plies. Similarly the cords (25) of the third and fourth plies (23, 24), if such plies are employed, can be similarly oriented equally but oppositely as is the conventional practice in carcass having bias plies. As shown, each of the plies can be

wrapped about annular bead cores (26) as shown and this secures the plies as in a common practice in the manufacture of tires.

The carcass (20) as shown has no belt or breaker reinforcing structure, although one may be employed if so desired between the tread (12) and the plies (21, 22, 23, 24).

5 As shown radially outward of the carcass plies (21, 22, 23, 24) and extending between the beads (26) and the tread buttress (15) are the rubber portions of the sidewalls (17, 18) of the tire (10). As shown, the sidewalls (17, 18) have a reasonable thickness of rubber material to absorb the impacts of the stubble. Radially inward of the plies (21, 22, 23, 24) can be an air imperious liner (35) as shown. In the lower portion of the sidewalls (17, 18) is an annular projection (28).
10 The projection (28) has a radius of curvature R_2 that blends into the exterior surface of the sidewalls (17, 18), each sidewall as molded is generally flat or straight and axially inward of the groove (19) and projection (28) as illustrated in FIGURE 3.

Radially inward of the projection (28) is a concave rim flange contacting surface (29), the surface (29) having a radius of curvature R_3 . The curvature R_3 preferable is about equal to or slightly greater than the curvature of the rim flange to which the tire is to be mounted.
15

As one will readily appreciate the sidewalls (17, 18) as molded are axially inward of the tread buttress (15) and the projection (28) by an amount at least half the total thickness of the sidewalls (17, 18). The plies as shown are substantially molded flat in this region of the tire sidewalls (17, 18).

20 The tire (10) when mounted on its design rim (30) and inflated to a normal operating pressure exhibits the cross-sectional shape as illustrated in FIGURE 4.

As shown, the maximum width (S_w) of the tire (10) as measured along the exterior surfaces of the sidewalls (17, 18) is defined as the tire's maximum section width (S_w).

25 Interestingly the plies (21, 22, 23, 24) when subjected to inflation curved or bow outwardly such that the annular projection (28) and its radius R_2 are almost imperceptibly in the region of the rim flange (32).

The cord (25) being on a bias angle constrain the outward movement of the sidewalls (17, 18). Preferably the exterior surfaces of the sidewalls (17, 18) at their maximum axial width (S_w), are less than the tread width (T_w) as measured at the lateral edges (14, 16) when the tire is inflated
30 as shown.

When this relationship is established such that the tread (12) has a buttress (15) that is actual equal to or wider than the tire's sidewalls (17, 18), then as the tire (10) rolls over the soil the stubble is deflected first by the tread buttress before it can contact the tire's sidewalls (17, 18).

This feature alone insures that the stubble has a difficult time in contacting the sidewalls (17, 18) with a spear like impact. In fact, the tread (12) actually pins or captures most stubble that would have a length sufficient to impact the sidewalls (17, 18) under the tread's contact patch as the tire (10) rolls through the field.

5 While the concept presented above appears simple, in fact the idea to mold the tires sidewalls so that they are axially inward of both the tread (12) and with a lower rim projection (28) is very unique, particularly when one considers that the region of the sidewalls (17, 18) are molded substantially flat with the precise intention that the resultant tire has an outwardly curved sidewall when inflated, but limited in curvature so as not to exceed the tread width.

10 This feature enables the tire (10) to act more like a conventional tire in that no radical ply inserts or patches are used that would produce undue stress on the carcass when the tire is inflated. Furthermore, the profile of the tire is such that the amount of overhang created by the tread (12) at the buttress (15) is almost imperceptible. Nevertheless, the tread over the structure create a design that virtually eliminates damage caused by stubble.

15 While the tire (10) is shown as a farm implement tire design, it should be easily appreciated that such a structure would also provide sizeable advantages on tires for large mower decks, utility vehicles, golf carts, and lawn and garden tractors and mowers as well as pneumatic wheelbarrel tires and almost any tire where stubble damage is a concern.

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CLAIMS

1. A pneumatic agricultural tire (10) having a carcass (20) having two or more bias plies (21, 22, 23, 24), the first ply (21) having cords (25) oriented substantially equally but opposite relative to cords (25) of the second bias ply (22), and a radially outer tread (12) having a tread width (T_w) and a pair of radially inwardly extending sidewalls (17, 18), the outer surface of the sidewalls (17, 18) defining the tires section width (S_w), the tire (10) when normally inflated and mounted on a rim (30) has the tread width (T_w) is greater than or equal to the maximum section width (S_w) of the tire (10), the tire being characterized by: the tire (10) being an implement tire with the tread (12) having a plurality of circumferentially extending grooves (11) and wherein each sidewall (17,18) adjacent to the tread has an annular concavity (19).
2. The pneumatic agriculture tire (10) of claim 1 wherein the annular concavity (19) is defined by a single radius of curvature R_1 .
3. The pneumatic agricultural tire (10) of claim 1 wherein interposed between the tread (12) and sidewall (17,18) is a annular shoulder buttress 15 extending radially inward of the tread (12) and outward of the carcass plies (21, 22, 23, 24).
4. The pneumatic agricultural tire of claim 1 wherein the shoulder buttress (15) has a outer surface characterized by an annular groove (13).

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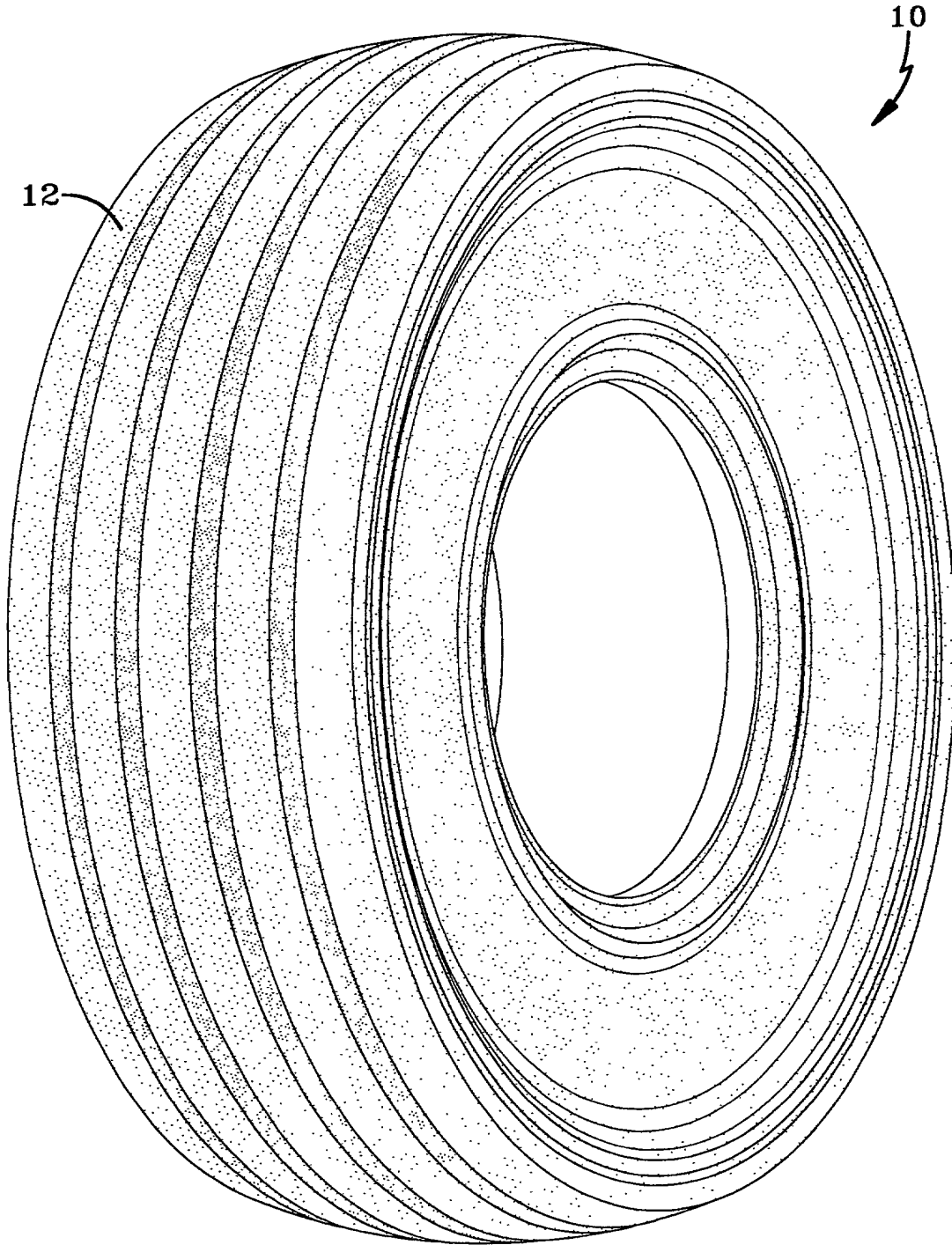
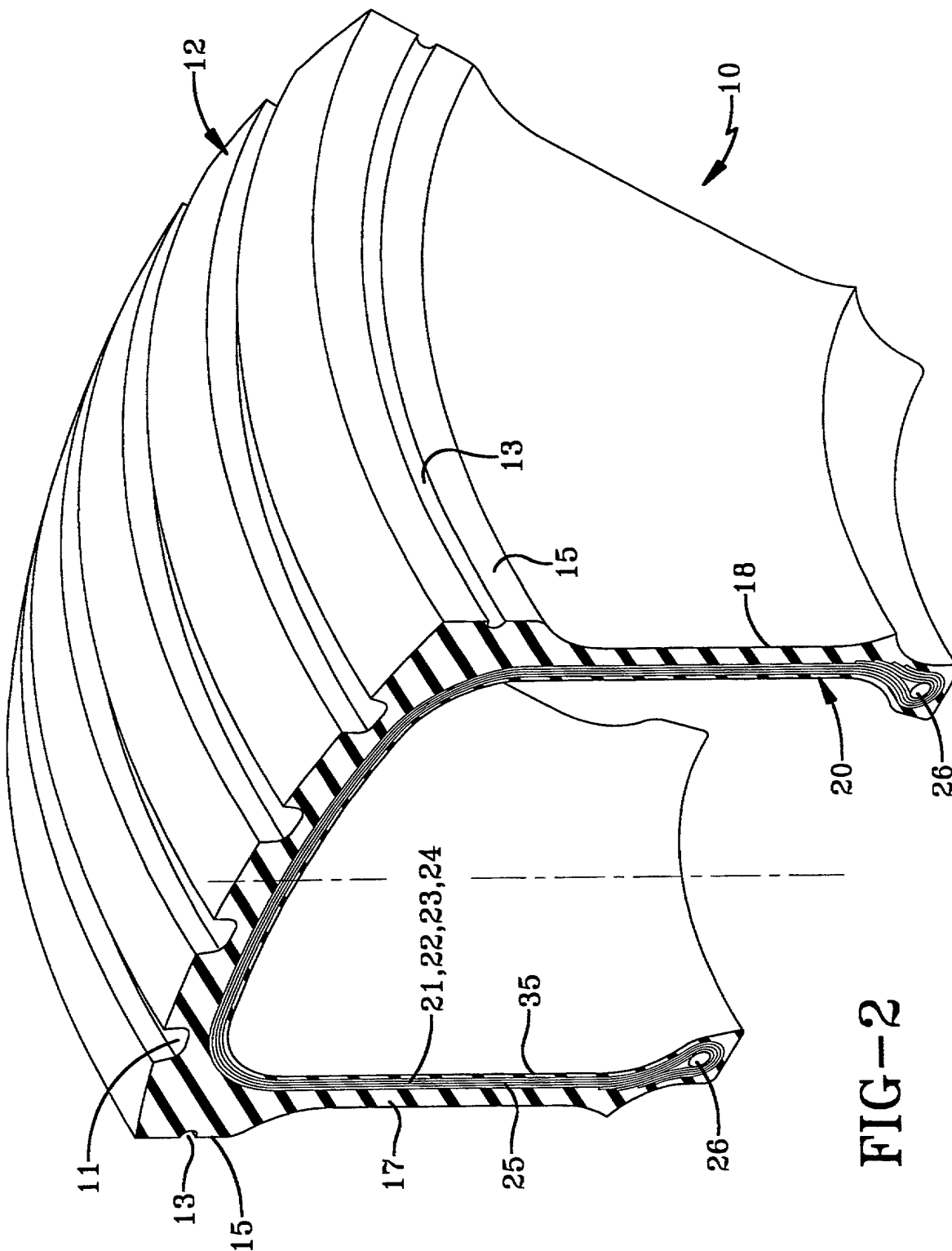


FIG-1

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3/4

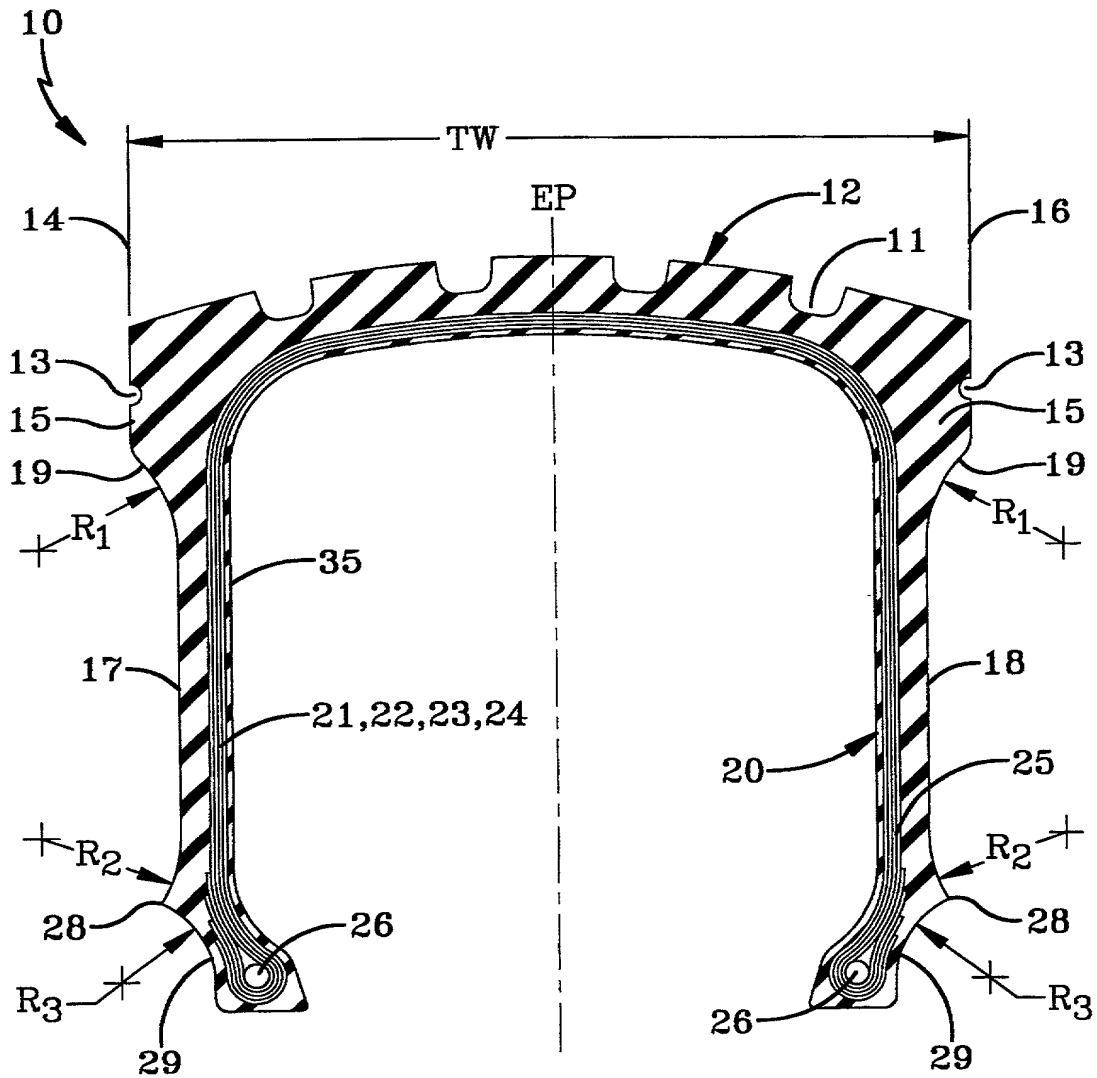


FIG-3

4/4

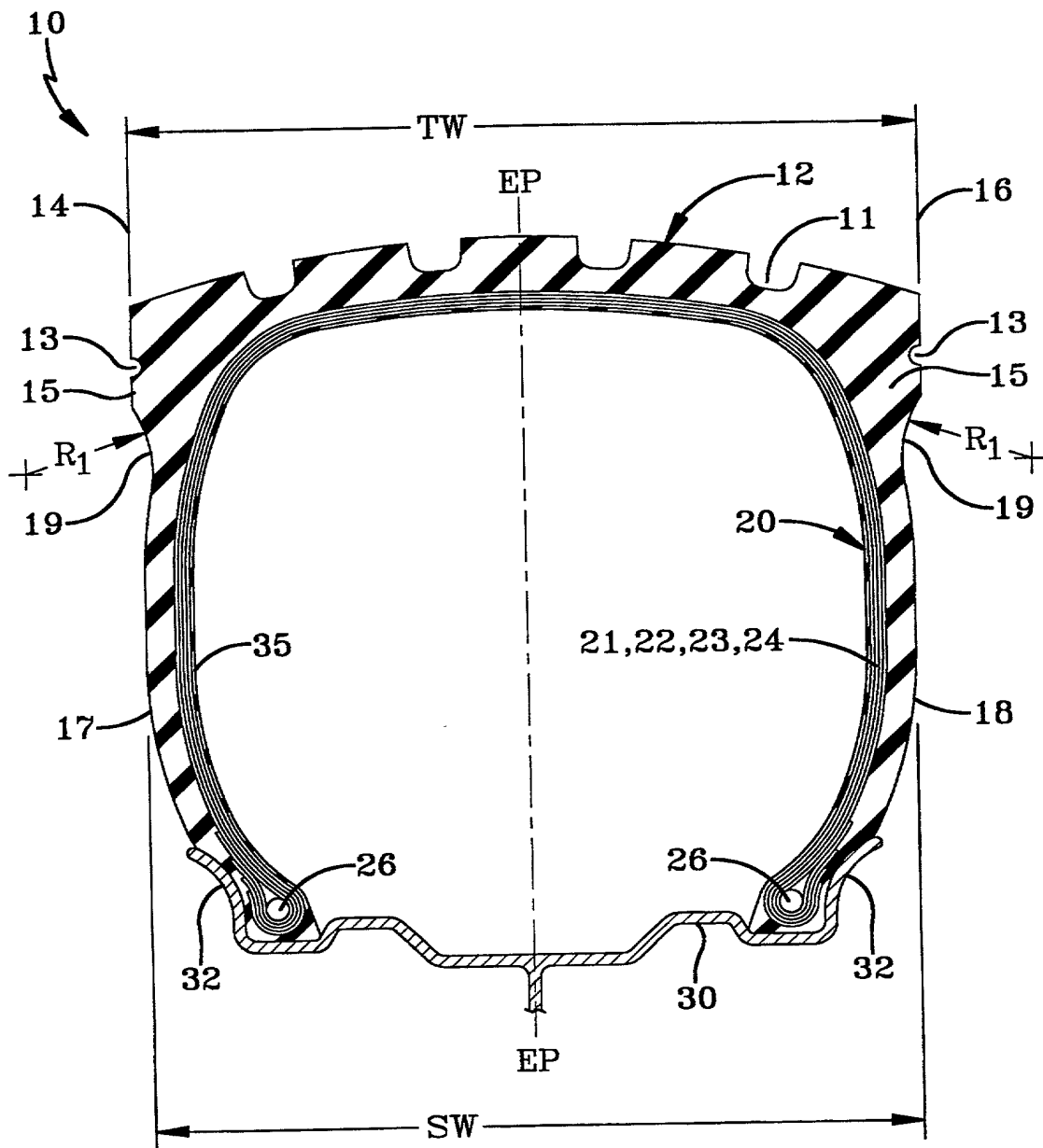


FIG-4

DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled **FARM IMPLEMENT TIRE** the specification of which (check one)

_____ is attached hereto.

X was filed on September 3, 1999 as Application Serial No. PCT/US99/20272
and was amended on _____ (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 C.F.R. §1.56.

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. §119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below:

(Application Serial No.)

(Filing Date)

(Application Serial No.)

(Filing Date)

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. §120 of any United States application(s) or §365 of any PCT International application designating the United States, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT International application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 C.F.R. §1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

(Application Serial No.)

(Filing Date)

(Status)(patented, pending, abandoned)

(Application Serial No.)

(Filing Date)

(Status)(patented, pending, abandoned)

POWER OF ATTORNEY

As named inventor(s), I or we hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.

David L King	Registration No.	<u>33,925</u>
David E Wheeler	Registration No.	<u>29,726</u>
Nancy T Krawczyk	Registration No.	<u>38,744</u>
Alvin T Rockhill	Registration No.	<u>30,417</u>
Bruce J Hendricks	Registration No.	<u>30,262</u>
John D DeLong	Registration No.	<u>44,648</u>

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statement may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

Full name of sole or first inventor (given name, family name) Mark Leonard Bonko

Inventor's signature Mark Leonard Bonko Date JANUARY 8, 2002

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